

EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND. A number of Gentlemen in this City have been desirous of learning the MILITARY EXERCISE, to qualify them for joining the EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND. In order to prevent unnecessary trouble, the Gentlemen so inclining, will please meet at JACK'S, Vintner, at the Cross, on Friday first, at Seven in the evening precisely. Those who have already subscribed, will please also attend. Edinburgh, October 17, 1781. ARCHD GIBSON, Sec. E. D. B.

FIFE HUNT. TO MEET AT CUPAR, MONDAY THE 25th CURRENT. It is expected the Members will attend, as it is to be proposed to have no Spring Meeting, but that this shall continue two weeks. Ordinaries—Balls and Public Breakfasts for the Ladies, as usual.

WHITENING, CHALK, and COPPERAS. TO be SOLD (cheap). Thirty Tons of CHALK, in Lumps; with a few Tons of WHITENING. Also, some Tons of the very best GREEN ENGLISH COPPERAS. Apply to David Macchett, Stirling.

ENGLISH APPLES. ARRIVED from KENT, a Cargo of EXCELLENT APPLES, in fine order, consisting of GOLDEN PIPPINS, NONPAREILS, RUSSETS; And a great variety of other kinds for baking, and for table use. Selling next door to the Weigh House, LEITH.

NOTICE To the CREDITORS of JOHN MACINTYRE, late tenant in Branchyle. JOHN GRAHAM in Cambristheny was some time ago appointed factor over the bankrupt's effects, and on the 7th May last, elected sole trustee, since which time none of the Creditors have lodged any particular note of their debts with him; nor have the trustees who acted previously to the sequestration fulfilled their promise, by delivering up the cash and vouchers of debt belonging to the Creditors in right of the bankrupt. Therefore this public notice is given requiring the whole Creditors to lodge distinct notes of their respective claims, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of the said trustee, or with James Wright writer in Stirling, upon or betwixt and the 25th day of November next, certifying to such as fail, that they will have no share in the division of the bankrupt's effects; and that unless James Murdoch at Callichat, and James Maclean at Boghualle, the former trustees, do, betwixt and said day, deliver over to the said John Graham the whole cash, bills, and other vouchers in their hands concerning the business, in order to a division being forthwith made, legal measures will be taken for compelling them so to do. Not to be repeated.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Oct. 13. By the KING, A PROCLAMATION. GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the eighteenth day of this instant October; We, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, That the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said eighteenth day of this instant October, to Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of November next; and we have given order to our Chancellor of Great Britain to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly. And we do hereby further declare our Royal will and pleasure, That the said Parliament shall, on the said twenty-seventh day of November next, be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said twenty-seventh day of November next. Given at our Court at St James's, the twelfth day of October one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, in the twenty-first year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

Whitehall, Oct. 9. 1781. THE original letters from Major-General Campbell, Commander of his Majesty's forces in West Florida, to Lord George Germaine, dated at Pensacola the 12th of May last, not having come to hand, the following is extract of the duplicate of the said letter which has lately been received: WHEN I wrote your Lordship on the 7th instant, although I then foresaw the probable fate of Pensacola, yet I did not apprehend that the decision of the contest was quite so near at hand as it has since proved to have been: An unfortunate shell from the enemy, on the morning of the 8th, precipitated its destiny, and occasioned its falling under the dominion of Spain at least some days sooner than it otherwise would have happened. On the morning of the 8th a shell, that accidentally burst by the door of the magazine of the advanced redoubt, set fire to the powder within, and in an instant the body of the redoubt was a heap of rubbish, depriving not less than 48 military, 27 seamen, and one negro, of life by the explosion, besides 24 men wounded, most of them dangerously. Two flank works, that had been added to the redoubt since the commencement of the siege, still remained entire, the one from which (owing to the intrepid coolness of the artillery, particularly of Captain Johnstone, who commanded them) repulsed the enemy in their first attempt to advance to the storm, and gave time to carry off the wounded, two five and half inch howitzers, and three field pieces; but the enemy having by this time brought up their whole army, there was a necessity of abandoning these works, after first spiking up the pieces of artillery in the flank works, 2 ten and 2 eight-inch mortars, 3 light and 1 five and half inch howitzers, and 1 field piece, a six-pounder, and one twenty-four-pounder; six twelve-pounders, and one nine-pounder, were lost in the redoubt. The enemy, at this time, assumed a countenance as if they would storm our remaining works; however, on finding their design, but kept up so heavy and incessant a fire at their small arms, under cover of the remaining works of advanced redoubt, that the seamen could not stand to the

guns in the middle redoubt, and several (both soldiers and seamen) were wounded in that redoubt. In this situation, not having the smallest hope of relief, having little or no shot left, (except what the enemy had furnished us with for our 24 twenty-four pounders) sensible that I could only hold out a few days longer, and that many lives, that may hereafter be more usefully employed in the service of their King and country, would be lost in prolonging the defence, without any visible advantage in return, I judged this the time to endeavour procuring an honourable and advantageous capitulation: I accordingly, a little before three o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th, displayed a flag of truce on Fort George, and proposed, by letter, a suspension of hostilities, in order to afford time to draw up articles of capitulation, which being verbally granted, articles were accordingly prepared between his Excellency Governor Chester and me, and sent out by seven o'clock that evening; but, before we could send them out, General Galvez sent in a list of terms and conditions that he could not dispense with in the proposed capitulation; however, they were not at this time taken notice of: In about two hours after, answers to our original proposals were returned, which, among other things, plainly indicated that we must become prisoners of war, otherwise there could be no capitulation: I, therefore, immediately drew up the 1st and 17th articles of the present capitulation in the words in which they now stand, which I sent out to General Galvez, with a message, that, unless these were assented to as principal and preliminary articles, the cessation was at an end, and hostilities might begin as soon as he thought proper; but in case these were agreed to, it appeared to me probable that there would be no difficulty in adjusting the other articles the ensuing day; whereupon they were returned conditionally ratified, but which conditions have since been withdrawn. The cessation being thereby continued, I early next morning prepared a new draft of articles of capitulation, in which the stipulations of the preceding day were attended to, and some new clauses, that occurred to be necessary, in addition to those of the preceding day, inserted; to which Governor Chester consenting, they were, on the morning of the 9th of May, sent out to General Galvez by Brigade-Major Campbell, who being fully informed of my sentiments upon them collectively and separately, was empowered to clear up and discuss them with his Excellency. Accordingly General Galvez, upon an investigation and discussion of them, article by article, agreed to them verbally, with some insignificant reservations; whereupon he was permitted to take possession of the garrison of Pensacola that evening, with a guard for his person, (the being indisposed) and Major Campbell left in his camp, with General Espeleta and General Galvez's Secretary, to put down the answers in writing; but they, notwithstanding General Galvez's verbal ratification, started objections to the 14th, 17th, and 24th articles, which however were next day removed by General Galvez himself; and two additional articles, the 27th and 28th, being likewise agreed upon and inserted, the whole, as it now stands, was ratified and exchanged, and possession given that same evening, to the arms of Spain, of Fort George and its adjoining works, and of the Royal Navy Redoubt the ensuing day.

It has been my misfortune, my Lord, to be employed in an ill-fated corner of his Majesty's dominions; but I trust that the calamities that have befallen West-Florida will not be imputed to me: My endeavours have unremittingly been exerted for its preservation to the British Empire, since I took upon me the military command; and if my labours and exertions to that end shall but find favour with my Sovereign, I shall forget the frowns of fortune, and be happy in the Royal approbation.

Since the capitulation we have learned, from the best authority, that the combined regular land troops of the enemy on shore did not consist of fewer than 7800 men, besides seamen and marines; to which being added the consideration of 15 ships of the line and 6 frigates, King's ships, sloops, &c. &c. being so long employed on this service, and the confession of many of their officers, of their having an artillery sufficient to have carried before Gibraltar (their own expression).

Permit me now, my Lord, to remark the obligations I am under to the officers and seamen of the Royal navy, who, after they were landed, cheerfully and readily co-operated in the defence on shore, and performed every thing that could be expected from the well-known character of British seamen for undaunted zeal and intrepidity in their country's service. Captains Deans and Kelly did every thing I could expect from their rank and station. But I take the liberty more especially of recommending Lieutenants Miller, of the Mentor, and Hargood, of the Port Royal, to your Lordship's patronage and protection, for their brave and spirited conduct and remitting attention to the good of the King's service, the former as commanding officer of the seamen in the advanced redoubt, and the latter in the Royal navy redoubt, at the Red Cliffs, that were considered the posts of danger and honour.

The Royal Artillery, both officers and men (to whom were joined twelve artillery men of the regiment of Waldeck) were indefatigable in their exertions, and, from the time the enemy's batteries were opened, were incessantly on duty; notwithstanding which, they only appeared the more animated by danger, and the more zealous to acquire honour and merit applause. I assure your Lordship, that I was perfectly well supported by the field officers and commanding officers of corps under my command, in their maintenance of order, discipline, and alertness on duty among the troops. Lieutenant-Colonel De Horn, of the Waldeck regiment, and Major McDonald of the Maryland Provincial Corps, the only field officers in the garrison of Fort George, went through a great deal of fatigue in the execution of their duty with zeal, promptness, and alacrity; and, in justice to them, I must observe, that the fall of the 4th instant was led on by them, when upwards of 400 men, actually on duty in the part of the trenches attacked, were routed by only a handful of men, their cannon spiked, works destroyed, &c. Major McDonald headed the Provincials, who attacked and

stormed the trenches, and Lieutenant-Colonel De Horn was at the head of the reserve.

Major Pezelly, of the 3d regiment of Waldeck, in his command of the Royal Navy Redoubt, did every thing that an experienced officer could perform in his circumstances and situation; and, in general, my Lord, notwithstanding the mixture of corps, and the consequent incohesion and dissimilarity of action that might have thence been apprehended, yet I have the pleasure to say, that the handful of troops, both officers and soldiers, under my command, seemed animated with vigour and spirit to the last, and eager to distinguish themselves; even the dispiriting circumstance of frequent desertions appeared not to affect or discourage those who remained, but to excite to vengeance and resentment. Captain-Lieutenant Holding, of the 3d regiment of Waldeck, acting and sole engineer, did all that a zealous young man, and ambitious of honour, could perform during the siege, in attending to his line of duty, and acquitting himself with honour and applause.

Captain Addenbrooke, of the 54th regiment, my aid de camp, and Lieutenant Hugh Mackay Gordon, of the 16th regiment, extra aid de camp, discharged their duty much to my satisfaction, with clearness, judgment, and precision. But the infinite obligations I am under to Brigade-Major Campbell, for his good conduct, indefatigable zeal, and strict attention to his duty, on this last, as well as on every other occasion, under my command, I cannot sufficiently express; I therefore most earnestly recommend him, through your Lordship, to his Majesty's notice, as an officer, whose merit, faithful services, and abilities, justly claim any mark of Royal favour that can be conferred upon him.

Returns of the garrisons of Fort George and its adjoining works, and of the Royal Navy Redoubt, at their surrender to Spain; as also of the killed, wounded, and deserted, during the siege; together with a copy of the capitulation (the answers being a translation from the Spanish) are herewith inclosed.

General return of the garrison of the Royal Navy Redoubt, when delivered up to the arms of Spain, the 11th of May, 1781.

Royal Artillery. 1 Bombardier, 3 Gunners.—Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy. 1 Lieutenant, 2 Midshipmen, 49 Seamen.—16th Regiment 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer, 12 Privates.—3d Regiment of Waldeck. 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Surgeon & Mate, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 3 Drummers, 47 Privates.—Officers. Servants not Soldiers. 2.—Hospital Staff. 1 Assistant Surgeon.—Employed in the Commissary's Department. 1 Private of the 57th Regiment, 1 Private of the 60th Regiment.—Ordnance. 3 Carpenters.—Total.—139.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Major of Brigade. General state of the forces composing the garrison of Fort George, and its adjoining works, on their surrender by capitulation to the arms of Spain, the 10th of May, 1781.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. Fit for Duty. 1 Captain, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 4 Sergeants, 2 Bombardiers, 4 Gunners, 7 Matrosses, 1 Piper, 1 Drummer.—Wounded. 1 Corporal, 2 Bombardiers, 2 Gunners, 2 Matrosses.—Sick. 4 Matrosses.—Total.—31.

Civil Branch of the Ordnance, Staff of the field-train, and companies of the King's packet, transports, &c.

Fit for Duty. 1 Storekeeper, 1 Clerk of Survey, 1 Clerk of Cheque, 1 Barrack-master, 1 Extra-Clerk, 1 Master-Carpenter of the Ordnance, 1 Cooper, 1 Master-Carpenter in the Engineer's department, 10 Carpenters.—Staff of the field train of Artillery. 1 Commissary of Artillery, 1 Conductor of Stores, 1 Farrier, 4 drivers.—Packet, King's transports, &c. 5 Masters, 7 Mates, 36 Seamen.—Total.—73.

ROYAL NAVY. Fit for Duty. 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Masters, 3 Boatswains, 2 Gunners, 2 Carpenters, 2 Surgeons, 2 Purfers, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 2 Clerks, 98 Seamen.—Marines fit for Duty. 1 Sergeant, 11 Privates.—Seamen sick and wounded, 18.—Total.—149.

STAFF. Major-General John Campbell. Captain John Peter Addenbrooke, 54th regiment of foot, Aid de Camp. Lieutenant Hugh Mackay Gordon, 16th regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Henry Fielding, 3d regiment of Waldeck, Extra ditto. Captain James Campbell, 42d regiment of foot, Major of Brigade. Henry Stuart, Esq; Deputy Quarter-Master General. Andrew Rainford, Esq; Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master. Reverend John Brown, Deputy Chaplain. William Garden, Esq; Assistant Deputy Commissary. Lewis Rose, Esq; Commissary of Indian stores, &c. Mr James Murray, his Assistant.

HOSPITAL STAFF. John Lorimer, Esq; Surgeon. Mr John Ogden, Mr William Moore, Assistant ditto.

APPENDAGES to the STAFF: Mr Stephen Lisle, Commissary's Clerk. Mr William Moore, Wagon master.

Twelve servants and attendants on Major General Campbell and suite. State of the Infantry Corps, and dismounted Dragoons, composing the garrison of Fort George, and its adjoining Works, on their surrender by capitulation to the arms of Spain, the 10th of May 1781.

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers, 16th regiment, 3 First Lieutenants, Sergeants, &c. 12 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 6 Drummers and Fifers, 35 Privates.—Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer and Fifer, 3 privates.—Sick and Invalids, 6 privates.

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers, 3d battalion, 60th Regiment, 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Ensign.—Staff, 1 Surgeon.—Sergeants, &c. 11 Sergeants, 20 Corporals, 12 Drummers and Fifers, 90 privates.—Wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Corporal, 4 privates.

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers, Maryland Loyalists, 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 3 Ensigns.—Staff, 1 Lieutenant and Quarter-master, 1 Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1 Surgeon.—Sergeants, &c. 4 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Drummers and Fifers, 32 privates.—Wounded, 8 privates.—Sick and Invalids, 6 privates.

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers, Maryland Loyalists, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 2 First Lieutenants, 5 Bachelors.—Staff, 1 Quarter-master, 1 Mate.—Sergeants, &c. 9 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 3 Drummers and Fifers, 101 privates.—Wounded, 1 private.—Sick and Invalid, 1 Sergeant.

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers, West Florida Royal Forciers, 1 Captain, 1 Cornet.—Staff, 1 Quarter-master.—Sergeants, &c. 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 7 privates.—Wounded, 1 private.—Sick and Invalids, 4 privates.

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers, 3d regiment of Waldeck, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 2 First Lieutenants, 1 Ensign.—Staff, 1 Lieutenant and Quarter-master, 1 Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Mate, 1 Commissary, 1 Chaplain, 2 Captains d'Armes, 3 Farriers, 1 Drum-major, 1 Provost, 7 Officers Servants not soldiers.—Regimental Artillery, 2 bombardiers, 8 Gunners.—Sergeants, &c. 6 Sergeants, 9 Corporals, 8 Drummers and Fifers, 181 privates.—Wounded, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer.—Sick and invalids 5 privates.

TOTAL. Commissioned Officers, 30.—Staff, 20.—Officers Servants



not soldiers, 7. Royal Artillery, 17. Sergeants, 43. Corporals, 38. Drummers and Fifers, 31. Privates, 456.—Total wounded, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Corporals, 1 Drummer and Fifer, 1 Gunner, 17 privates.—Total Sick and Invalids, 1 Sergeant, 21 privates.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Major of Brigade.

*Return of the killed, wounded, and deserted, of his Majesty's land and sea forces, during the siege of Fort George in West Florida, and its adjoining works.*

Royal Artillery. 1 Matrons killed; 1 Corporal, 2 Bombardiers, 2 Gunners, 2 Matrons, wounded.—His Majesty's ship Mentor, 1 Midshipman, 16 Seamen, killed; 10 Seamen wounded.—Port Royal. 1 Midshipman, 13 Seamen, killed; 5 Seamen wounded; 3 Seamen deserted.—16th Regiment. 1 Lieutenant, 2 Corporals, 1 Drummer and Fifer, 3 Privates, killed; 1 Corporal, 3 Privates, deserted.—3d Battalion 60th Regiment. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer and Fifer, 4 Privates, killed; 9 Privates deserted.—Pennsylvania Loyalists. 6 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 35 Privates, killed; 8 Privates wounded; 8 Privates deserted.—Maryland Loyalists. 1 Private killed; 1 Private wounded; 1 Corporal, 17 Privates, deserted.—West Florida Royal Forces. 1 Lieutenant killed; 1 Private wounded; 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 22 Privates, deserted.—3d Regiment of Waldeck. 1 Ensign, 3 Privates, killed; 1 Gunner, 1 Corporal, wounded; 1 Sergeant, 1 Provost Assistant, 15 Privates, deserted.—Total, 90 killed; 46 wounded; 85 deserted.

#### OFFICERS' NAMES.

Killed. Lieutenant Edward Carol, of the 16th regiment of foot. Lieutenant Joseph Pinhorn, of the West Florida Royal Forces. Ensign Theodore Urfall, of the 3d Regiment of Waldeck. Midshipman David Christie, of the ship Mentor. Midshipman John Blair of the Port Royal.—Wounded. Captain Anthony Foster of the 16th regiment. Lieutenant Charles Ward, of the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Major of Brigade.

N. B. The articles of the capitulation have already been published in the Gazette of the 11th of August last.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Oct. 12.

The Rosannah, Stuckland, from Halifax, to Penobscot, reported to be taken, is safe arrived at Penobscot.

The Pool, Widecombe, from the Bay of Bulls, to Lisbon, was taken in lat. 45—46 N. long. 13—40 W. by the Franklin American privateer. The captain landed at Portsmouth the 6th instant, from a Danish ship.

The Merlin sloop of war, and Brazen cutter, have taken and brought into Portsmouth a large smuggling cutter belonging to Hastings, called the Unicorn, laden with prohibited goods.

The Mary Ann, Forrester, from the Leeward Islands, is arrived at Chateaufort. She was missing six weeks, being closely pursued by a privateer into Cape Fear.

The Lubek, Wohlfahrt, Ney, from Portsmouth to Hamburg, was totally lost on the coast of Flanders the 28th ult.

The Pictou Castle, from London, is arrived at Cork, after being retaken by the Eurydice man of war.

Elmore, the 29th Sept. The 26th, it blew a storm at E. E. S. E. and E. the Friendship, Massey, of Lynn, parted her cables, and got into our harbour without any other material damage. The current being contrary to the wind prevented misfortunes that might otherwise inevitably have happened. This day the Friendship, Smith, of Scarborough, for Mexico, in ballast, was lost on Falfierbo Reef; the materials will be saved. We have just received advice, that the Sarah, Brown, of Shields, from Petersburg, with iron and deals, was obliged to run on shore near Dragoon, where it is feared she will be lost.

#### From the London Papers, Oct. 13.

##### L O N D O N.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, private advice was received immediately from France, which says, "That a courier extraordinary arrived at the Spanish Ambassador's, on the 5th instant in the morning, with private dispatches, and brought several letters for his suite, some of which contain an account that the insurrection in South-America is arrived at so high a pitch, that there is scarce a Spaniard to be seen that has not taken up arms in rebellion. The number of men armed to withstand any power Spain may send against them, is said to amount to 130,000. The Ambassador's advices are said to agree therewith."

At seven o'clock the same evening another messenger arrived, who had travelled night and day, with an account of the arrival of 20 sail of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz; the others were daily expected.

No accounts whatever have been received at any of the public offices concerning the Hero-packer, in which Lord Rawdon was to take his passage from Chateaufort to England, so that it is now fully believed by government it must have been captured. The circumstance that confirms this conjecture is, that Mons. Bouganville's fleet, according to the information which has been received of its track, failed in the direct course which the packet must unavoidably have pursued in its way to this country.

Ministry are in anxious expectation of hearing from Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, whose last accounts of that province were not so favourable as the well-wishers of government expected, and since that his situation has been represented to be still worse.

The Argus cutter, Capt. Haggis, brought an officer, with dispatches from Com. Stewart, for government, which he landed at Yarmouth, on Friday last; and on Sunday put into Harwich harbour, and brought to the post office a great number of letters from the Commodore's fleet: a few ships of the Squadron sustained some small damage in their rigging, in the late hard gales, which was soon repaired; and the Argus left the whole fleet, consisting of 15 sail, besides cutters, &c. in good condition, and their officers and men in perfect health and good spirits, cruising off the Texel.

If Admiral Darby, with the grand fleet, has orders, as is believed, for the relief of Minorca, Ministry are certainly entitled to praise, in having kept this expedition an entire secret, in so much as to have puzzled the whole race of politicians from the first taking of the fleet. This was the mode of Mr Pitt's administration; his plans were never known till they were accomplished; so that the enemy were seldom in possession of the destination of our armaments till it was too late to make a sufficient resistance.

The Dutch have totally given up the intention of venturing their fleet, that was intended for the East and West-Indies and America, to sail from the Texel this season; and are to trust to the new doctrine, of neutral bottoms makes free goods to have supplies of naval stores from the Baltic.

Letters from Orléans, dated the 6th inst. mention, that advices had been received there from Minorca, declaring that fort St. Philip had been vigorously attacked by the forces under the Duke de Crillon; and that General Murray had blown up a great number of the out works, not having troops sufficient to defend them.

The regiments in garrison at the Citadel of Minorca are two battalions of Hanoverians; the 51st, or Lord Eglington's, and the 64th, or General Morris's, regiments of foot; and a detachment of the royal artillery.

The brigantine Myrtle from Lisbon arrived in the river, reports their having fallen in with a large fleet the 30th of last month, off Cape Finisterre, but that believing it to be an ene-

my, she shaped her course from them: It is believed this could be no other than our grand fleet, as the combined fleet had separated before that time, and were in harbour.

#### EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, October 13.

"The Cabinet Council have been, for several days past, discussing the propriety of making a certain naval officer, lately returned home from the West Indies, a Peer of Great Britain; and have at last resolved upon recommending it to the Sovereign, in consequence of which he will receive that honour before he leaves England.

"Upon the above event taking place, Lord Lincoln, who is daily expected home from America, will stand on the Ministerial interest for the city of Westminster, while Mr Wyndham, a gentleman of the county of Norfolk, of above 14,000 l. per annum, will be supported by the Patriotic party.

"The Emperor of Germany, in having acceded to the Armistice of Neutrality, has not a little alarmed and embarrassed Administration; for if the northern states league together for the purpose of compelling Great Britain to desist from molesting any vessel under the colours of the northern states, although laden with stores and ammunition for the use of the enemy, it is little less than tantamount to an avowed and open war.

"It may be depended upon, that notwithstanding all the boastings of the Americans in this and other parts, their cause is in its last stage. By authentic letters, the Congress forces in the Carolinas have nearly mouldered away, and left Lord Cornwallis to pursue his conquests in that part of America, as far as the slow and necessary operations will admit of; while General Washington and the Count Rochambeau find their enterprise, so much talked of, against New York, both rash and unadvisable, purely on account of the impoverished, reduced, and disaffected state of their forces, but more particularly from the strong and well-disciplined army under Sir Henry Clinton, who is now emboldened to reinforce Lord Cornwallis still farther, through the arrival of the three thousand Hanoverian troops.

"The seamen on board Count de Grasse's fleet, are said to be in a most sickly condition, and his ships in such a state, as to render it more than probable that he will, upon his arrival in America, be obliged to have his ships laid down for repair; so that no danger is to be apprehended from the arrival of that Commander in that quarter of the world.

"Letters from Paris advise, that Congress had applied to the French Ministry, through Doctor Franklin, for a further loan of one million of livres; but that the application had been very coolly attended to.

"We have nothing new respecting Admiral Darby, who, it is expected, will shortly come into port again to re-victual and water, as the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet is not expected before the middle of next month.

"The secret expedition some time ago talked of, it is now confidently said, will shortly be fitted out against the Spanish southern colonies. The reason why this expedition has been so long delayed is, that the Court of Great Britain has thought it proper to wait the answer of the Court of Spain, respecting the proposal made them to enter into a negotiation for a peace, provided Spain would declare her colonies independent, while we should give up the sovereignty of America.

"It is also confidently whispered, that the Spaniards have declared their aversion to carrying on the war, and expressed their strongest wishes for a peace to the Court of France; but, how far they are inclined to break the family compact of the House of Bourbon, should the French ministry put them off making a peace, is not altogether known.

"The Ministry have not the least uneasiness about the safety of Minorca, but give out, that from the known courage of General Murray, and the force he has, they doubt not of his being able to repel any attack that may be made."

On Sunday last, the 14th current, was married at Aberdeen, Mr William Lumisain, Clerk to the Signet; to Miss Ann Gordon, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Lessmore, Baronet.

On Sunday last, died at Elvingston, Mrs Susan Murray, spouse to William Law, Esq. of Elvingston. Her friends and relations will please accept of this as a sufficient notification of her death.

Upon Thursday the 11th instant, died, at the house of her son-in-law William Miller, near the Abbey, Mollison Barclay, widow of Abel Strettel of Manchester, daughter of Robert Barclay of Ury; who was the eldest son of the justly esteemed Robert Barclay, the author of the Apology for the People called Quakers. She belonged to the religion of her ancestors; and, though firm in her particular opinions, she judged of other persons with moderation and liberality. Her understanding was large, her manners simple, her dispositions amiable. It was her greatest happiness to seek for objects of distress, and to relieve them. Her sympathy and charity were confined by no narrow distinctions. Her benevolence was universal; and to be unfortunate was a sufficient recommendation to her bounty and friendship. Her nature was active; and she was continually engaged, to the full extent of her ability, in feeding the hungry, in clothing the naked, and in dispensing consolations and medicines to the sick. Her professions were sincere, her generosity unaffected. Cheerfulness and serenity were habitual to her; and wherever she was known, she obtained and conciliated affection and esteem. By many eminent Quakers, and pious friends in different quarters of the globe, she was respected and admired in the greatest degree; and she maintained a regular correspondence with them till her death. Having lived long enough for herself, she died immaturally for the world, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Henry Rutherford of Huntly, Esq. died here yesterday. Last night part of the baggage, &c. belonging to the camp at Dunbar, arrived in town. The troops are expected to-morrow.

Last week was completed the Observatory belonging to Marischal College, Aberdeen, situated on the Castlehill, to the east of that city. And we are happy in being able to inform all lovers of science, that it will probably in a few weeks be furnished with an excellent set of Astronomical instruments, which are now making at London, and chiefly under the direction of Dr Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal.

#### Extract of a letter from Belfast, Oct. 9.

"Yesterday the Shannon and Lord Bangor, two vessels belonging to the port, which came with the Leeward-Islands fleet, arrived here.—They heard nothing of any ships having been taken, so the report of ten sail having been missing must be groundless."

#### Extract of a letter from Cork, Oct. 8.

"Last Saturday, called his Majesty's ship St Alban's, of

64 guns, Captain Inglis, and the Eurydice frigate, Captain Wilson, with a fleet of merchantmen under convoy for the Indies."

#### Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Oct. 11.

"The uncommon unanimity that has prevailed in the men at the opening of the present session, carries with it a pleasing preface of the harmony that will most probably prevail through the session. No extraordinary demands to be made no new taxes to be proposed, unless the exigency of public affairs absolutely require; but as the invasion is thoroughly over, the peace of the kingdom stands little chance of being disturbed, consequently no likelihood of an exigency that requires an increase of supplies. The commercial and national differences of opposite members are so few, and so speculative a nature, that it is hoped Parliament will with the same good humour with which they have met.

"The combined enemy, without designing it, most effectually served the interest of Ireland by their late gale of the English channel. It was productive of so happy a consequence between government and the volunteers, that Ireland may be pronounced to be an impregnable fortress, as the bulk of an internal foe that would co-operate with a foreign one.

"It is said a very popular speaker, in a great assembly met on Tuesday last, was so hard set for something to fault with, that he most extraordinarily mistook the last session for the present, and confounded supplies actually granted in 1779, with supplies that are not yet applied for, now in contemplation to be asked.

"Nothing could contribute more essentially to secure little trade we are in possession of, than the truly laudable of Mr Yelverton, in bringing forward so early in the session a measure, which must so effectually protect our coasts and the channel of those paltry privateers that have so long laid our very harbours.—We will shortly see, by the fate of motion, whether Britain still preserves that jaundiced jealousy which always pervaded every act of her former conduct."

#### To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

##### S I R,

OBSERVING the very strict, not to say rigorous, censure, respecting the duty on male servants, made public, for some days past, we would beg leave, through the channel of your useful and entertaining paper, to propose following queries.

1st, Whether Ladies must be accountable for those odious creatures that aspire to the honour of snuff-box holders, tea-cup carriers, and fan bearers, and profess, upon all occasions, to be their most humble servants? This, it is hoped, even the J—s of E—d will not be so severe as affirm. But a more interesting case remains. For,

2nd, Should a Lady keep a Gallant (you understand) or retain a dangle constantly in her train, and a toilet, does that come under the denomination of a body servant?

By giving a place to the above, you will oblige your fair readers and admirers, as well as

Your humble servants,

S. A. V.

Several Advertisements, Essays, &c. are unavoidably added for want of room.

#### IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, October 9.

THE two Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to prorogation, the House of Commons the number of members being more than has been known upon the opening of a session. When the speaker entered the House, the members seemed animated with a joy at his restoration to health. A life so valuable, devoted to public service, is a treasure in which every man possesses a share.

About three o'clock his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came to the House of Lords. He was accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Leinster and the Earl of Antrim. A message from his Excellency was sent by the Liberator of the Black Rod, to the Speaker, members of the House of Commons, requiring their attendance in the House of Lords, where being assembled, his Excellency delivered a following speech, every kind and generous sentiment of which he received double energy from his expression.

##### My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In obedience to his Majesty's commands, I meet you in this hall, as Chief Governor of this kingdom; and though I feel diffidence and anxiety the weight and importance of the trust which I am honoured, yet it is a matter of encouragement to me that I arrive at a period peculiarly auspicious to Ireland. The liberal effects of those benefits which the wisdom and liberality of the Irish Parliament have lately communicated to this country, are so apparent in the increase of her manufactures, and the extension of commerce. From the progress which has been made, notwithstanding the obstacles that industry must have surmounted from a war, which tends itself over so great a part of the globe, it is but proper to every source of national employment and wealth will diffuse much wider, whenever the blessings of peace shall be restored.

"It gives me the sincerest pleasure to execute his Majesty's commands, by assuring you, in his royal name, of his determination to continue the most parental attention to the rising prosperity of the country, the true interests of which are, and must ever be, independent of those of Great Britain.

"His Majesty's domestic happiness has received an increase from the Protestant succession a further security, by the birth of a Prince.

##### Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Your last grants being nearly expired, it will now rest with deliberation and prudence, to furnish such supplies as you shall deem adequate to the maintenance of public credit, the honourable support of his Majesty's Government, and the safety of the kingdom.

"I have ordered the proper accounts to be laid before you, these you will be made acquainted with the state of the revenue, expenses, and will be enabled to judge what provisions may be made to the circumstances of your country, and the exigencies of the service. If any measures can be devised, tending to improve the management of the finances, and to effectuate a more complete and secure collection of the revenue, they will have my cheerful concurrence.

##### My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Conscious that it is my indispensable duty to promote what may contribute to extend the advantages of civil society, I take this occasion to call your earnest attention to the encouragement of trade, and the improvement of your manufactures; and especially the maturing and enforcing of your interior police, as well by your liberations, as by the influence of your counsels and example, pressing upon the minds of the people becoming reverence of the law.

"The humanity and wisdom of those motives which influence the support of the Protestant Charter Schools, as recipients of religion and honest industry, will continue to engage your regard.

"I am sensible also of the expediency and good policy of the encouragements, which are accustomed to be given, as well to the manufacturers as to tillage, to the fisheries, the inland carriage and port of corn, and other great national objects.

"It will deserve, however, your best attention and vigilance to certain and enforce the strict and due expenditure of such sums as be granted for these wise and benevolent purposes.

"His Majesty ardently wishes the happiness of his people at hand, in whose affection and loyalty he places the blessed security of his throne. And though I am not directed to call upon you for any extraordinary supplies, in this time of general hostility, when the kingdom is exposed to an unusual and dangerous situation of affairs, yet



not the smallest doubt, that I shall be enabled to assure his Majesty of your cordial disposition to give him every assistance compatible with your means and circumstances.

"No event could more contribute to the public security, than the general concurrence with which the late spirited offers of assistance were presented to me, from every part of this kingdom: And I am fully convinced, that if the necessity had arisen, it was in my power to have called into action all the strength and spirit of a brave and loyal people, eager, under my direction, to be employed in aid of his Majesty's regular forces for the public defence.

"I trust that every part of my conduct will demonstrate how much it is the wish of my heart to engage your confidence: I shall claim it only in proportion as I shall be found to deserve it, by an unwearied endeavour to promote the prosperity of Ireland; and I am sensible, that this is the best method of recommending my services to our Sovereign, and of obtaining your concurrence towards the safe and honour of my administration."

After which he returned to the Castle in the same state; and, after voting the usual addresses, and swearing in some new Lords, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Tuesday, October 9.

The Commons being returned to their own house, and the Speaker having taken the Chair, ten new members were sworn in, viz. Right Honourable Secretary Eden, Lord Charles Fitzgerald, Mr Montgomery, Mr T. Loftus, Mr Crobie, Mr Ogilvie, Mr Anth. Jepson, Colonel Blakeney, Mr Preston, Mr Henry Gore.

This business being ended, the Right Hon. John O'Neil arose, and addressed the chair. He said, that, from the custom and usage of Parliament, it became almost a mere matter of form for the House to address the Throne at the opening of a session; that from the well-known loyalty and attachment of this nation to our Sovereign, that form was almost unnecessary: Yet the particular circumstance of the times called upon the nation, called upon each individual, to express their zeal and loyalty—that zeal which had ever risen in proportion to the public exigency—that loyalty which had ever encreased in proportion to the surrounding danger;—that upon this principle he was convinced the present address would exceed, in terms of loyal duty, all former addresses, as the speech from the Lord Lieutenant had, in liberality of sentiment, and terms of reliance upon the nation's loyalty, exceeded all former speeches.

He said it had been usual to express in that House an opinion of a new administration; but that the character of the nobleman, under whose government this kingdom had now the happiness of being placed, was too universally known—too universally admired—to need the smallest eulogium; that we had now the advantage of being governed by one who possessed not only the will, but also the power, of doing us service. That the nobleman in question had been one of the first to recognize and declare this nation's right to a free and uncontrolled commerce; and that his former noble disinterested conduct, the desire he must have to retain his present exalted reputation, with that noble pride of ancestry which disdains to stoop, were a full security for placing unlimited confidence in his Excellency's declarations.

He therefore moved, "That an address should be presented to his Majesty, declaratory of the most unfeigned and heart-felt duty, loyalty, and attachment to his Majesty's person and government."

"That they should return most grateful thanks to his Majesty, for having placed in the government of this kingdom a nobleman, from whose cultivated talents, experienced abilities, and known virtues, we have every reason to expect, that the happiness of Ireland will be secured and encreased."

"That the great and substantial benefits which have been communicated to this country, through the benign influence of his Majesty's love for his subjects, and the wisdom and liberality of the British Parliament, are already felt in the encrease of our manufactures and the extension of our commerce; that we may reasonably expect further facilities to the exertion of industry, and a further diffusion of national employment and wealth, when the blessings of peace shall be restored to the world."

"That the gracious assurances of his Majesty's royal determination to continue the most parental attention to the encreasing prosperity of Ireland, cannot but impress upon our minds the warmest sensations of gratitude; and that we feel the clearest conviction, that the mutual security and strength of his Majesty's kingdoms can never be promoted, but by the spirit and effect of that policy which considers their true interests as inseparable."

"That deeply interested for our Sovereign's domestic felicity, we offer our congratulations to his Majesty upon the birth of another Prince; and consider every encrease of his Majesty's family as adding security to that happy succession, to which his Majesty's loyal subjects of Ireland have at all times shewn the most steady and most inviolate attachment."

"That animated, as well by our affection to his Majesty, as by our attachment to the essential welfare of our constituents, we shall, so far as the circumstances of the country will permit, with the utmost cheerfulness grant such supplies as shall appear adequate to the maintenance of public credit, the honourable support of his Majesty's government, and the security of the kingdom: And "That we shall, without delay, apply our attention to whatever may contribute to improve the management or facilitate the collection of the public revenue."

"That we should acknowledge his Majesty's tender concern for the public welfare in what has been recommended to us from the throne, respecting the linen manufacture—illage—the Protestant charter-schools—the corn bounties—the interior police of the kingdom, and the other great national objects; and that we shall not fail on our part in that regard which matters of such high importance deserve."

"That we are further sensible of his Majesty's goodness, in not having called upon this kingdom for any extraordinary supplies in a time of general hostility; and that his Majesty may be thoroughly persuaded of our earnest disposition to give every assistance compatible with our means and circumstances towards resisting and repelling the unnatural and dangerous combination of enemies, to which his dominions are at present exposed."

"That the ardour with which the late offers of assistance were presented, from every part of the kingdom, has afforded the most convincing proof, that the strength and spirit of his Majesty's faithful people are animated by the warmest loyalty to his Majesty's person and Government; and that we feel a conscious pride; that the character which this country must bear in the eyes of Europe, will tend to establish the glory of his Majesty's Government, and the safety and happiness of this kingdom."

Mr O'Neil very ably remarked upon the different parts of the Speech and of the Address, which were intended to correspond.—He concluded with saying, that if this should be thought by the Speaker a proper time, he held himself called upon to make another motion, which, he doubted not, would meet the unanimous concurrence of the House.

Mr Holmes next arose to second Mr O'Neil's motion for an address. He said he found himself in some degree mortified in coming immediately after a gentleman who had displayed such superior talents, yet he could not repress the pleasure he received in the auspicious appearance with which this session opened. He could not avoid felicitating the House upon the very different prospects which were seen from the beginning of this and every former session. He drew a true but most melancholy picture of our former miserable situation, when thousands of starving manufacturers thronged our streets clamorous for bread, while Government looked with painful despondency at the objects it could not relieve; when the nation, ruined by oppression, shook at the sound of every idle rumour, and the people, chilled with cold despair, trembled at every sail that fluttered on our coast—a feeble Government and a bankrupt Treasury was then our lot; but now, through his Majesty's benign interference, England has done us justice; and by an act of justice we are restored to the enjoyment of all the bounties with which Providence has blessed our life; we already begin to taste the sweets of commerce, and, when peace shall bless the land, may hope to carry it to full perfection. His Excellency does not desire us to make provision for extraordinary supplies; he does not, like his predecessors, come forward with a complaint of failure in the revenue, of deficiencies which must be made good, but calls upon you to improve the advantages you have received, and engages to coincide in every measure that can promote the public welfare.—How different is our situation from that of Britain, where the national debt is heaped millions upon millions, where every source of taxation is drained, and the most able financier is puzzled to find a new object of revenue!—This nation had been emphatically called Young Ireland, in a commercial sense; he was young indeed, with all the happy prospects of youth before her, and it was the duty of the Members of that House to strain

her youth, and confirm her age in that laudable conduct which had already procured her so much honour! Above all, it was her duty to cultivate the friendship, and to support the glory of England; our safety and prosperity were now, by every wise and good man in both kingdoms, considered as inseparable, and the man who would wish to disunite the two nations, thus bound by mutual ties of interest and affection, must have a heart as wicked as his heart was villainous.

The Recorder now arose, and complimented the present Administration, by elegantly observing, that the dawn of his Excellency's life was brightened by literary fame, and his maturer age honoured with trusts of the highest consequence; and that the kingdom had much advantage to expect from the great abilities of the Lord Lieutenant's confidential friend and Secretary, Mr Eden, who was the first Englishman of station, who had taken up and supported the claims of Ireland to a free trade. He then said, he did not intend to give any opposition to the address; on the contrary, he thought it full, and had his approbation; but he thought this a proper opportunity of introducing an amendment in the address, and a request to his Majesty, to order some constant and effectual protection to that commerce to which the nation was so lately restored—that as representative of the first city in Ireland, he thought himself called upon to complain of the great neglect our trade had suffered—that while the most paucity of privateers of the enemy continued to make depredations on our coasts, the executive government of Ireland could not command a single frigate to go in pursuit of them, or to guard our Channel from those plunderers.

Mr Fitzgibbon thought this an improper time to enter on such a subject, and declared, that if at present it was intended to be introduced, he would vote against it; and it was asked if the gentleman intended to pledge the House for the maintenance of an Irish navy?

And pray why not of an Irish navy, replied Mr Yelverton? Why should not the trade of Ireland be protected by ships under the command of the executive power of Ireland, especially as Parliament has already provided for the expense; for one of the acts which grants the hereditary revenue to his Majesty, expressly declares it is GRANTED for the protection of the trade of Ireland; but it is applied to the support of that infamous list of pensioners who fatten upon the national wealth, while her dearer interest lies neglected; however, he thought this business might be deferred to a future day, and though he had long entertained this as a favourite scheme for the benefit of his country, and had resolved to bring it forward early in this session, yet he would relinquish the honour of being its mover, to his learned friend the Recorder, and content himself with giving it his best support. The address, he said, spoke something of the liberality of the British Parliament towards this country, in extending our commerce; if this was meant, with respect to that commerce which, by a lawless act of power, England had retained, he renounced the idea, as he was assured every member of that House had done the same; but if it meant only as to the West Indies and American trade, England had a right to withhold, he should be satisfied; he gave his concurrence to the address.

Mr O'Neil then explained, that the words "the liberality of the British Parliament," were merely confined to the grants of our late extended commerce to America and the West Indies.

Mr Grattan said he did not rise to give opposition to the address, but merely to demand from the honourable mover an explanation of some very delicate points, which he thought might be construed to the disadvantage of the nation. The speech and the address declared, that no extraordinary supply would be demanded; what Parliament could have been more generous than the last £500,000. granted by them was an extraordinary supply; whatever new taxes were then granted was an extraordinary aid. He wished to know what was intended by declaring our readiness to support England against her enemies; was it intended to pledge the House in support of an American or French war? the nation was unequal to support it; for we could scarcely support ourselves. He then took notice of the extreme caution with which the address avoided mentioning the word Volunteers; that wholesome and salutary appellation, which he wished to familiarise to the royal ears; he would not, however, insist on having it inserted, as he had reason to believe the right honourable mover did intend to make proper mention of those protectors of their country.

Mr O'Neil declared, he was not deceived in this opinion—that the motion to which he had alluded was intended to thank the Volunteers of Ireland for that glorious spirit unexampled in all history, with which they had so eagerly pressed forward when the nation was thought to be in danger. As to the objection to that part of the address which speaks of the liberality of England in extending our commerce, his opinion was the same as the Honourable Gentleman (Mr Yelverton), he never had an idea of gratitude due but for the colony trade; and as to an engagement to support England against her enemies, he did not think, if he were attacked, it would be possible to make the people of this country indifferent spectators; but if any demands should be made that the House could deem improper, every member in his place would have an opportunity of opposing them.

The address then passed without a dissenting voice.

Mr O'Neil then moved, that the thanks of the House be given to all the Volunteers of Ireland, for their exertion and continuance, and for their loyal and spirited declarations on the late expected invasion. This motion was seconded by Mr Connolly.

Mr Fitzgibbon thought the present vote unnecessary, after the censure which was passed upon part of the body last session. They were totally incompatible, and could not stand in the records of one Parliament one with the other. He therefore moved, that the former censure should be read, before the present motion received its decision.

The Recorder observed, that at the time the resolution mentioned was passed, Parliament related afterwards, and became itself a mediator. He was exceedingly averse to the renewing of any jealousy between Parliament and even a part of the Volunteers. Error was the common lot of human nature, and it was not inconsistent with the tenor of human occurrences, to censure at one time, and give due praise at another, and therefore requested that Mr Fitzgibbon would withdraw his opposition.

Mr Connolly said, He found himself so much interested in this affair that he could not decline expressing his sentiments. He was the person who had the honour of first moving the thanks of that House, for taking up arms at a critical period. He was happy to be the harbinger of such a token of national gratitude; but, when the papers alluded to were published, he thought it incumbent on him to get up again for the honour of the Volunteers, and when he saw such dangerous resolutions published, he could not, from the same motive, be silent. He rose with equal alacrity, as he first did to applaud, to condemn what appeared to be derogatory to the distinguished character of a Volunteer. He found it was a partial and an abstract transaction, so confined in its nature from any reflection on the general body, that he inclined to be now a mediator, because his original sentiments on this affair were perverted by the papers, and he wished those resolutions of prosecution and censure for ever expunged from the Journals.

Mr Fitzgibbon declared, he did not rise to oppose the motion of thanks to the Volunteer corps, for whom no man entertained a higher respect than he; but he rose to preserve the dignity of the House, to prevent their proceedings from falling under the charge of inconsistency. He hoped the conduct of the House would ever be marked by a dignified uniformity, which could not be the case if they entered into a resolution of thanks to all the Volunteers, while the journals of the House contained matter of the highest censure against some particular corps; those resolutions he therefore wished done away before the House could proceed to a vote of thanks.

The Attorney General was bold to assert, that the resolution was only intended against the printers and publishers of inflammatory paragraphs, and not aimed at the Volunteers; that if the Honourable Gentleman who now made the objection, was present last session, at the time, he would certainly join in the resolution. He had as high a veneration as any man in the kingdom for the armed associations, or call them by what name you will (said he) a virtuous ARMED PEOPLE. If any blame lay for want of prosecution, it in a great measure lay with him, as the proper officer of the Crown. But he could not help thinking that the Parliament, last session, showed a peculiar dignity in taking up this affair, and then generously relinquishing every idea of resentment, when the respectable name of Volunteer was abused.

Mr Ogle declared, that he thought it would be extremely inconsistent for the House to return thanks to the Volunteers, while the resolutions of the House's displeasure remained upon the journals; and that if no other member would move to have them expunged, he would do it.

The Premier arose, and with that coolness and judgment which has ever marked his character, said he could plainly prove, that the two resolutions were not inconsistent. He asked the House what they then offer,

ed thanks to the Volunteers for? For their continuance, and their late spirited exertions. The two propositions were totally distinct. When a man was reconciled to his friend, every generous motive must disallow a further cause of crimination.

Sir Edward Newenham spoke a few words for expunging the resolution.

After a long debate, in which nothing new was offered, the objection was withdrawn, which indeed every member wished had never been stated, and the House passed the resolution of thanks with the most hearty and unanimous good will, at the same time ordering the Sheriffs of the different counties to present them.

Lord Charles Fitzgerald moved an address of thanks to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; to which the House unanimously agreed, and adjourned to Wednesday.

Wednesday, October 10.

About three the Speaker took the chair. The greatest part of the day was spent in reading and reducing to parliamentary form the addresses of yesterday; which done, the Recorder moved for leave to bring in heads of an Habeas Corpus bill, prefacing his motion by observing, that the liberty and safety of the subjects of Ireland were insecure until an Habeas Corpus act should take place; that arbitrary power had made great strides and innovations on public liberty, but was effectually restrained by this law, which had its full operation in England, but did not exist in this kingdom. It was, he said, the opinion of a great and learned Judge, that this law was the great bulwark of the constitution. Leave was granted, and Mr Yelverton and the Recorder ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr Grattan said, he was willing never to condemn an administration, until he thoroughly knew he had sufficient grounds. The Ministry of England had offered America the regulation of her own armies; he could not see any reason why the loyal people of Ireland could be denied that benefit. He would, he said, in due time, bring forward the mutiny act to be agitated upon that subject, and if it was opposed, it would at least have the constitutional freedom and spirit of the country to contend with.

A bill for rendering Judges independent during good behaviour, and some other bills, were spoken of.—When Sir Lucius O'Brien arose, and said, that a matter of the utmost importance to the nation had too long remained undecided, our freedom of trading with Portugal, where goods of Irish manufacture had been flopped, and would not be permitted to sale. That he could not think of going into the committee for regulating duties, which duties had hitherto been so very favourable to Portugal, till something was done relative to our trade with that kingdom: That he did not mean to throw any censure either upon the English or Irish Ministry; but that the thing had too long remained in doubt, and he wished to have a committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the trade of Ireland, where, he doubted not, it would be fully explained.

Mr Eden now arose; his manner, though expressive of the experienced statesman, not unmixed with some degree of modesty, thus rising for the first time before such an august assembly; he agreed with Sir Lucius, that a great deal of time had been spent about this very embarrassing business, but assured the House, that the utmost exertions had been used both at this and the other side the water, to bring it to a happy determination; he thought that matters being now in a prosperous train, it might be highly imprudent, by any appearance of haste, by any precipitate measure, to risk a disappointment: That he believed the time would soon arrive, when such an enquiry might be gone into with safety and satisfaction; but that at present there were strong reasons against the enquiry. He therefore requested the honourable gentleman would agree to suspend this business for the present.

Mr Grattan recommended to Sir Lucius, to let the enquiry lie over till after the recess, as he should, in that case, think the honourable member, Mr Eden, pledged to move for the desired enquiry himself.

Mr Eden declared, that though he should at all times hold himself pledged to make every enquiry, and to pursue every measure, that promised advantage to this kingdom, yet he did not think himself pledged to take up the present business immediately after the recess, or at any other particular time, till circumstances should give it a probability of success, when he would be ready to take it up or receive it.

Mr Yelverton thought there had been some design in the speech to lead their imaginations away from this important object. It had, indeed, talked of Protestant charter-schools, making of roads, digging of canals, carrying of corn, and contained half a dozen lines that might be found in every speech for fifty years past; subjects more proper for enquiry of a county grand jury, than for the great inquest of the nation. But not one word of our trade to Portugal; that was deliberately omitted; he therefore hoped the enquiry would be pursued, till full satisfaction was obtained for the nation.

Sir Lucius declared, that he did not consider waiting till after the recess, as any very great favour granted to the Minister, especially as no business could be done till the House met again. He would, however, request, that some papers might be had in readiness, which would throw a light upon the subject.

Sir Edward Newenham moved for leave to bring in heads of a bill for regulating goods sold by weight and measure in the county of Dublin; and leave was accordingly given.

Mr Ponsonby moved for leave to bring in heads of a bill for regulating attornies, and recovering their bills of cost. Leave granted.

House adjourned.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 16. Adamson, Lyell, from Perth, in ballast.  
Janet, Livingstone, from Alesmouth, with grain.  
And four sloops with coals.

SAILED.

Jean, Brown, for the Canal; Katty Ann, Sanfter, for Fraserburgh;  
Jean, Laughton, for Kirkwall; Isobell, Smith, for Stromness,—all with goods; Dundee, Robertson, for Dundee, in ballast.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 12. Janet, McLean, from Lochmully, in ballast.  
Jean, McFie, from Newry, with limestones.  
13. Bellona, Bell, from a cruise.

SAILED.

Greenock, McKinlay, for Dublin, with goods.

In the Press, and will be published in the beginning of November,  
ELEMENTS

OF THE

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.

By the Rev. Mr LOGAN, one of the Ministers of Leith.

Mr LOGAN will deliver a Course of LECTURES ON HISTORY during the Winter. The object of these Lectures is not merely to relate the facts in the History of Ancient and Modern States, but also to unfold the Spirit and Government of these States; and, together with the series of events, to mark the causes of the rise, the progress, and the decline of nations.

This Course will include the Lectures on Ancient History, which Mr LOGAN delivered last year, and he will extend his plan with regard to the Modern. The Lectures on Modern History will comprehend, among other articles, the rise and progress of the Feudal System; the origin and growth of Chivalry; the advancement of the Papal Power; an account of the English Constitution, and the gradual formation of the European Powers into that great Political System, in which, with little variation, they have since continued to act.

A PUBLIC LECTURE, introductory to the Course, will be given on Wednesday the 14th of November.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN BOARDED.

MRS CUMMING, High School Yards, proposes to BOARD Young Gentlemen attending the High School. Her board is commodious and well aired, and is situated close by the school. The board will be reasonable; and the greatest attention will be paid to the diet, dress, and regular hours of the boarders.—She proposes to take only six or eight boarders; and these she is ready to receive immediately.

THE CREDITORS of GEORGE LUMSDAINE Merchant in Falkland, are requested to meet in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 25th current, at one o'clock afternoon.  
Not to be repeated.



## TWO ENSIGNCIES TO BE SOLD.

ONE in the 42d Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lord John Murray; the other in the 76th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Commandant John Macdonell. Both regiments are in America.

For particulars, apply to Mr Robert Steell, in No. 7. Tokenham Yard, London; and George Tod writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Clark's Repository, upon Friday the 26th current.

One Pair of Light Bay GELDINGS, 15 hands high, and only six and seven years old, warranted sound, quiet and steady in harness.

Likewise, One Pair of BROWN GELDINGS, 15 hands high, five and seven years old, sound, perfectly quiet, and steady in harness.

The above horses are sold for no fault, but by reason of the proprietor having no farther occasion for them.

LIKEWISE,

A CRANE-NECK PHAETON, of a dark green colour, with Patent Wheels; runs very light, and wants no repairs.—With Harness and Bridles for a pair of horses, with Collars on the Moleworth construction. To be seen every day previous to the sale.

Not to be repeated.

## ROUP of Household Furniture, Hot-house and Greenhouse Plants, &c.

TO be ROUPED and SOLD, for ready money only, at Easter Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 21st of October current; The FURNITURE in the House of Easter Duddingstone, lately possessed by the deceased Mr Baron Maule. As also, The Hot-house and Green-house PLANTS; the Frames and Glasses of the Hot-house, Cucumber and Melon Frames; Hand Glasses: Also, a variety of Garden Chairs, and Garden Utensils, &c.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue till all is sold off.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Mansion-House, Garden, and Offices of PIERS-HILL, and PARK belonging thereto, consisting of about eight acres of Land or thereby, as the same are presently possessed by Lord Elliot. Also: The FEU-DUTY payable out of the Lands of Three Steps, originally a part of the Lands of Pierhill. And likewise these two inclosures called the COW PARK, lying immediately adjacent to the lands of Pierhill, consisting of twenty-two acres and upwards.

The house and offices are in good repair; and the inclosures are all new, and very sufficient, having been built at a very considerable expense.

The above subjects will be exposed altogether, or in separate lots, as persons intending to offer shall incline.

The title-deeds, with the articles and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of David Anderson writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain any time before the day of sale.

THAT there is to be again exposed to sale, by public roup, upon Friday the second day of November next, between the hours of four and six afternoon, within the Queen's Head Tavern, Ayr.

That part of the Nethertown of Alloway called the KIEN PARK, lying in the parish, and within a measured mile and a half of the town of Ayr, divided into three inclosures, with a slated farm-house, formerly exposed to sale, and now the upset price to be lowered. The purchaser's entry to be at the 22d day of November next.

The articles of roup and progress of writs will be seen in the hands of Robert Aitken writer in Ayr.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands and Estate of WESTFIELD, lying within the parish of Spynie and thire of Elgin and Forres. This estate is of excellent soil, remarkably well accommodated, and of great extent for the rent. It is situate in the best cultivated and most pleasant part of Morayshire. The mansion-house is within two miles of the sea, and a like distance from the town of Elgin. Those who incline to purchase may apply to John Innes, writer to the signet, or Mr William Robertson merchant, Elgin.

## FARM IN PERTH-SHIRE TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas 1782,

THE large Farm of FINGASK, in the parish of Rhynd, and thire of Perth, lying mostly to a south exposure; the lands on the high ground being of a sweet mellow nature, fit for barley, clover, and turnip, or indeed any other crops; that below of rich carle grounds, proper for wheat and bean crops. There are about seventy acres Scots of this kind of low ground, which have never yet been ploughed, lying well and conveniently for bringing lime by water within half a mile of that part of the farm. There are a good many ditches already made towards inclosing it, which will make the design of inclosing the whole more easy, and sooner effected. And towards bringing in the 70 acres, it is proposed that the proprietor give a certain allowance for lime, which, at commencing, will be further explained.—There is a very good house lately repaired for the tenant; and, besides an easy communication by water with Dundee or Leith, the farm lies within about three miles of Perth, both for a market and purchasing dung. Part of the ground is under summer fallow this year, and part is laid down with clover, &c. for the convenience of the entering tenant.

Andrew Davidson writer in Perth will find a person to show the premises, and take any proposals that may be made, or the proprietor at Kemback, by Cupar in Fife.

## SEAMEN and LANDMEN WANTED.



THE LIVELY PRIVATEER, WILLIS MACHELL Commander, mounting 18 carriage guns, having returned to Leith with three rich American prizes, is now getting ready for sea with all expedition, and will soon sail to finish her cruise, in company with THE

YOUNG LIVELY PRIVATEER, mounting 12 carriage guns. Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Landmen are wanted. And as the Captain's information regarding American vessels, &c. requires his proceeding to a certain station with all possible dispatch, great encouragement is giving by the Captains on board, and Messrs. Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

A few OFFICERS are also wanted.

## A SLOOP FOR SALE.



TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Ritchie on the shore of Leith, on Thursday the 25th of October current, at twelve o'clock noon.

THE SLOOP SUCCESS, Burden about 50 tons, with her float-boat and appurtenances, as she presently lies in the harbour of Leith.

The inventory and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Alexander Ross deputy clerk of session, and John Learmonth merchant, Leith.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

That TENEMENT of HOUSES, lying at the foot of Leith Walk, and fronting the coach-road to Edinburgh by the Canongate.

The subjects consist of a high fore house of two rooms fronting the road, and a kitchen, with a garden of considerable extent behind the house, lately possessed by Charles Gordon vintner; with two laigh houses, consisting of two rooms and a kitchen each, presently possessed by Alexander Neilson clubmaker, and George Stielwright; and large garret common to the whole.

The progress of writs and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of William Wilson junior, writer to the signet, to whom any person desirous of concluding a private bargain may apply.

If the subjects are not sold, the house lately possessed by Charles Gordon will be SET.

## SALE OF LANDS NEAR THE TOWN OF AYR.

THAT upon the 16th day of November next, betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and two afternoon, there is to be exposed to sale by public voluntary roup, within the house of John Mackenzie vintner in Ayr.

The Lands and Estate of BRAEHEAD, lying in the parish of Saint Evox and thire of Ayr, and within a mile of the town of Ayr, with the teind, &c. holding of the Crown.

These lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of river of Ayr. There is a genteel commodious mansion-house, with suitable office-houses upon the lands, with an extensive orchard and good kitchen-garden, and the whole are to be set up at a low price.

The progress of writs, with the articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Robert Aitken writer in Ayr.

## TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD.

BY public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 12th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock.

## The Estate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGH-HEADS, lying in the parishes of Annan and Hoddam.

This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure. It lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new built mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations, and natural woods around it. The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway Firth, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two short miles of the town of Annan, a sea port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing in the river of Annan. There is plenty of limestone within the grounds, and a servitude of limestone upon the estate of Limekilns, which holds of the proprietor of Brydkirk, and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, pass through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 500 l. Sterling per annum; but as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superior, for payment of small few duties. The estate of Brydkirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan will be sold separately from the estate of Cleughheads, if purchasers incline.

The rental and progress of writs, with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.

## SALE of the YORK BUILDING COMPANY'S ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by public auction, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, on Friday 15th February next, between the hours of four and six afternoon, the following ESTATES, belonging to the YORK BUILDING COMPANY:

I. The Lands and Barony of BELHELVIE, lying in the county of Aberdeen, whereof the proven free rent is 956 l. 15 s. 10 d. 10-12ths sterling; and the upset price, at 24 years purchase, is 22,963 l. 1 s. 8 d.

II. The LANDS in the parishes of Fetteresso and Dunnottar, in the county of Kincardine, belonging to the York Building Company, (except the Village of Stonehaven). The proven free rent of these lands is 796 l. 8 s. 8 d. 8-12ths; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, (after deducting 500 merks, allowed to be retained for redeeming a wadset possessed by James Wood, and found to be redeemable for that sum), is 19,883 l. 2 s. 6 d. sterling.

III. The Lordship and Barony of LEUCHARS and others, belonging to the York Building Company, lying in the county of Fife, whereof the proven free rent is 737 l. 19 s. 5 d. 11-12ths sterling; and the upset price, at 23 years purchase, is 16,973 l. 8 s. 4 d. 1-12th sterling.

Considerable grasslands were paid by the tenants of these three estates, not eliminated in the above rental thereof; the particulars whereof will be seen from the scheme of the sale.

IV. The Lordship and Estate of KILSYTH, lying in the counties of Stirling and Dunbarton, under lease to Mr Campbell of Shawfield, at the rent of 500 l. free of all deductions. The upset price, at 25 years purchase, is 12,500 l.

All these estates will be divided into smaller lots, whereof the particulars will be hereafter advertised.

Copies of the rentals, and prepared scheme of the sales, with surveys and plans of the estates, to be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and the prepared state of the sale, and articles of roup, may be seen at the office of Keith Dunbar, deputy clerk of Session.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public auction, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 11th of December next, between the hours of two and four afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of SHIELHALL, in the parish of Govan, and thire of Lanark; with the Mansion-house, Offices, Pigeon-house, Garden, and Orchard, and Salmon Fishing on the river Clyde, thereto belonging.

This estate contains about 232 Scots acres, whereof above 27 acres are planted, and the planting in a very thriving condition, and in a few years will become very valuable.

The proven rental of the lands, exclusive of the mansion-house and salmon-fishing, is

Deduct one fifth for teinds, L. 38 16 0

And of feu-duty, 6 15 1 9-12ths

L. 45 11 1 9-12ths

Remains of free stock, L. 148 8 10 3-12ths

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, being the proven value, L. 3117 5 11 6-12ths

Without valuing the free teind of the above lands, which amounts to 23 l. 17 s. 9 d. 7-12ths yearly.

The lands are inclosed and subdivided, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clyde, about three miles from Glasgow, and the like distance from Paisley, and lie upon both sides of the high way leading from Glasgow to Renfrew, Paisley, and Greenock. The mansion-house will accommodate a large family; and, with the offices, pigeon-house, and garden, sets at 20 l. a-year, not rented.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Keith Dunbar deputy clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, will be shown by William Leslie writer to the signet; copies of the articles of sale, and a plan of the estate, in the hands of Patrick Robertson writer in Glasgow.

## DRY DOCK AT LEITH TO SET.

TO be LET, for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, The DRY DOCK near the Bridge of Leith, belonging to Robert Drybrough ship-carpenter in Leith.

For particulars, enquire at John Pattison, town-clerk of Leith.

## SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, by the Tutors of Miss Ogilvy of Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Session.

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Easter and Wester Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and adjacent Moun-tains thereof, Balgoy, Mirelode, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the foresaid whole lands, except those of Balgoy, all holding blench of the Crown, and lying in the parishes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 933 l. 18 s. 10 d. 11-12th Sterling of money, 319 bolls 2 firlets 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlets barley, and 117 bolls meal, with 565 poultry, besides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This estate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to these towns, in the heart of the County of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and consists of a proper proportion of carle and other grounds. The soil is of the richest and most substantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very best quality. The barony meafure is large, and the vidual-farm gives the highest price. The tenants are all in good circumstances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the estate, which being capable of great improvement, a purchaser will have every prospect of rising as the leases drop. There are many valuable old trees on the Estate, and an extensive fine thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The mansion-house, which consists of twelve rooms, besides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete repair, and stands nearly in the center of the estate, at a proper distance from a large court of office, a pigeon-house, a fine orchard, and a new garden, inclosed by high walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which surrounds the house, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaser can have access at pleasure, is sufficiently inclosed; and the thriving hedge-rows and stripes of planting on this part of the estate give a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of the estate is sufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or such part thereof as the purchaser inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper security.

The progress is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; to whom, or to John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may apply.

James Niell gardener at Inchmartine, will show the estate and the house.

## SALE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 6th of December 1781, betwixt the hours of 5 and 7 afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATE of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the Island of Inchbrayock, and the Salmon Fishings on the river South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the fourth side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles westward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime-quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scots (or 2500 English) acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which a purchaser can have immediate access. When the common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres as its share of that improvable muir. The farm houses and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land-estate, exclusive of the salmon-fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house rent, and the price of 313 bolls 3 firlets meal and bear, computed at 10s. per boll, is about 1548 l.

The salmon-fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand, but the rent of the river-fishing, when last set, was 22 l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so that the whole, including the Annatt, may be estimated at about 247 l.

The land-rent is only about 15s. per Scots acre over-head; and the mansion-house of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations, are not rented. There is also full-grown ash and other timber-trees, fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate, except a part of the salmon-fishings, holds blench of the Crown, and being valued in the cess-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued, and held under a lease from the New College of St Andrew's for payment of a small tack-duty, and above 60 years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houses in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water, applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having grounds of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit-walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens, both here and at Rossie, are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing-village of well-built houses for above 50 families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for maling and stabling; and there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.

The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the mansion-houses and to the different farms are in exceeding good repair.

The large basin formed by the sea to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose, being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, add to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This estate will be exposed together, or in the following Lots, viz.

Lot I.—The Barony of ROSSIE, comprehending the mansion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie, the East and West Mains, the lands of Westertown, Monboy, Kinnoull, Hull's Paud, Forrester's Croft, Geightry-burn, Balhute, and Baldovie Den, the mills and mill-lands of Rossie and Holl-mill, and all that part of the lands of Balgove lying west of the old Avenue to the church and Barhills field, down to the brick-kills and full-sea bay, amounting altogether to about 1500 Scots acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent.

Lot II.—The Barony of CRAIG, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and the farm called Barns of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgove lying east of the line above mentioned; also the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Hingham, and whole other lands lying east of the Barns of Craig, with the island of Inchbrayock, the houses on the water-side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river and along the sea-shore, which, including the harbour-dues, the mussels, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum.

Thomas Scott, writer to the signet, will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.